SENATE BILL REPORT SHB 1604

As Reported By Senate Committee On: Health & Long-Term Care, March 25, 2003

Title: An act relating to increasing the number of health care facilities that are prohibited from requiring employees to perform overtime work.

Brief Description: Increasing the number of health care facilities that are prohibited from requiring employees to perform overtime work.

Sponsors: House Committee on Commerce & Labor (originally sponsored by Representatives Cody, Edwards, Conway, Schual-Berke, Morrell, Moeller, Clibborn, Simpson, Wood and Campbell).

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Health & Long-Term Care: 3/25/03 [DP-WM].

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH & LONG-TERM CARE

Majority Report: Do pass and be referred to Committee on Ways & Means. Signed by Senators Deccio, Chair; Winsley, Vice Chair; Franklin, Keiser, Parlette and Thibaudeau.

Staff: Jonathan Seib (786-7427)

Background: Both federal and Washington minimum wage laws establish requirements related to overtime work. These laws require covered employees to receive overtime pay for hours worked over 40 hours per week. Another state law requires overtime compensation for certain full-time employees, including nursing staff, of state institutions under the control of the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) or the Department of Corrections (DOC) after eight hours of work in a work day or 40 hours of work in a work week. With some exceptions, these wage laws do not prohibit an employer from requiring employees to work overtime.

One exception enacted in 2002 prohibits covered health care facilities from requiring overtime, except in limited circumstances, for registered nurses and licensed practical nurses who are involved in direct patient care and paid an hourly wage. For this overtime prohibition law, overtime means work in excess of an agreed upon, regularly scheduled shift of not more than 12 hours in a 24-hour period or 80 hours in a 14-day period. A health care facility means a facility that is licensed under specified laws as a hospital, a hospice, a rural health care facility, or a psychiatric hospital. A nursing home or a home health agency is considered part of a health care facility if the nursing home or home health agency is operating under the license of the health care facility.

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The state psychiatric hospitals and other institutions operated by DSHS or DOC are not licensed under the statutes specified in the overtime prohibition law. Home health agencies are not authorized to operate under a license of a health care facility.

Summary of Bill: The following entities are added to the list of health care facilities covered by the overtime prohibition law for certain registered and licensed practical nurses:

- State hospitals that are operated and maintained by the state for the care of the mentally ill. (These facilities are Western State Hospital, Eastern State Hospital, and the Child Study and Treatment Center.)
- · Residential habilitation centers established to provide services to persons with developmental disabilities. (These centers are Lakeland Village, Rainier School, Yakima Valley School, Fircrest School, Frances Haddon Morgan Children's Center, Interlake School, and facilities at Harrison Memorial Hospital.)
- · State veterans' homes. (These homes are the Washington Soldiers' Home, the Washington Veterans' Home, and the Eastern Washington Veterans' Home.)
- State or local correctional institutions with respect to facilities owned and operated by the state or by local governments that provide health care services to adult inmates.
- · Facilities that provide health care in an institution for juveniles committed to the custody of DSHS or in a county detention facility where juveniles are confined.
- · Home health agencies, but only with respect to those home health agency employees who are in a bargaining unit with employees of covered hospitals.

Overtime requirements for certain employees of DSHS or DOC who are entitled to overtime compensation are subject to the overtime prohibition law if they are covered employees of a health care facility under that law.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect immediately.

Testimony For: None.

Testimony Against: None.

Testified: No one.